

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND:

Incisional hernia formation is one of the most common complications in visceral surgery requiring reoperation. Many incisional hernias are asymptomatic, but if symptoms are present, an incisional hernia may be associated with major morbidity, loss of time from productive employment, and diminished quality of life. Given the financial cost of incisional hernia repair and the disappointing recurrence rates up to 45%, incisional hernia remains a significant challenge for most surgeons.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The incidence of incisional hernia in and around this region, to study the site of occurrence, age and sex incidence and to study the risk factors associated with development of incisional hernia.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was a cross sectional study done for the duration of 18 months carried out in 64 patients who came to surgery department of Sree Mookambika Institute of Medical Sciences with history of previous abdominal surgery and presenting with complaints of swelling per abdomen.

RESULTS

Overall incidence of incisional hernia was 29.7% in the study population. Females were found to be more affected in my study. Common presenting symptoms were swelling in the lower abdomen at the previous scar site with cough impulse & reducibility, pain over the swelling. Factors that were found to be significantly associated with incisional hernia were anemia, chronic cough, wound sepsis, thyroid disorder and obesity.

CONCLUSION:

Incisional hernia still stands as a major obstacle for many surgeons till date even though surgery has evolved through the ages providing various techniques for abdominal closures. Most of the patients were females with a mean age of 49 years. Factors that were found to be significantly associated with incisional hernia are anemia, chronic cough, wound sepsis, thyroid disorder and obesity.